

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, June 14.—Silver, 49 1/2c; Lead, 27 1/2c; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, electrolytic, \$20.50.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

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FURIOUS FIGHTING CONTINUES IN EASTERN ARENA OF WAR

Austro-Germans Straining Every Nerve to Deliver Crushing Blow to Russians—Greatest Activity in Months—Enemy, Checked in Galicia, Develops Offensive on Both Wings of Czar Nicholas' Army and Starts Battle North of Przemyśl—Contenders at Grips From Baltic to Rumanian Frontier.

London, June 14, 12:50 p. m.—The British steamship Arndale of 3,583 tons gross, has been sunk as the result of striking a mine in the White sea.

The British steamship Arndale was built in 1906 at Sunderland. She was 340 feet long, 48 feet beam and 23 feet deep. She was owned by the T. Smailes and Sons Steamship company, limited, of Whitby. The Arndale presumably was carrying a cargo to Archangel, the only important Russian port bordering on the Arctic ocean.

London, June 14, 4:30 p. m.—The British steamship Hopemount of 3,300 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk today at a point west of Saint Ives, England, by a German submarine. The crew of the Hopemount was saved.

St. Ives is in Cornwall. The Hopemount was built in 1904 at New Castle and was owned by the Hopemount Shipping company, limited. She was 331 feet long, 49 feet beam and 22 feet deep. The Hopemount on her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic left Newport News April 14 bound for St. Nazaire.

Lugano, Switzerland, June 14, via Geneva and Paris, 4:40 p. m.—The Italian eastern army which has forced its way across the lower Isonzo, capturing Monfalcone, is pushing forward along the Gulf of Trieste towards the city of Trieste. Further progress was made yesterday. The next immediate objective is the town of Nabresina on the gulf nine miles from Trieste.

London, June 14, 6:40 p. m.—The French schooner Diamant has been sunk by a German submarine off Pendine, Wales. The crew was given two minutes to take to the boats and was landed at Plymouth.

Paris, June 14, 2:30 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities which reads as follows:

"There is nothing of real importance to add to the announcement given out last night. Belgian troops threw a battalion over to the east bank of the Yser to the south of the railroad bridge to the south of Dixmude and organized the ground troops gained. They destroyed a blockhouse of the enemy in the vicinity of the Chateau de Dixmude.

"In the sector to the north of Arras yesterday saw the development of various infantry actions. At the end of the day one of these advances made us masters of a German work to the east of Lorette. Another engagement resulted in our losing, after a violent bombardment, a portion of the trenches occupied by us during the afternoon at a point to the north of the sugar refinery of Souchez.

"There has been nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

Review of War Situation.

London, June 14, 12:38 p. m.—Although the French would appear to be unrelenting in their offensive work which is netting them slow progress in northwestern France, the situation in the eastern arena of the war, where the Austro-Germans are straining every nerve to deliver a crushing blow to the Russians, remains of the utmost importance. No confirmation has yet been received of the report that the Austro-Germans have recaptured Zuzawa, but further to the south they are across the river Dravos and on Russian soil in Besarabia.

Not for months past has there been such general activity on the eastern front. Checked at the center of the Galician line the Austro-Germans have developed an offensive on both wings at the same time and they are starting another battle in Poland to the north of Przemyśl. The issue is confused fighting going on at the same time in the Baltic provinces, so it may be said that the contenders are at grips once more from the Baltic to the Rumanian frontier.

Russian Shortage Overcome.

The stand which the Russians have been making recently in Galicia indicates to British observers that their shortage of ammunition has been overcome. It was this shortage, according to the belief here, that enabled the Austro-Germans last month to sweep across the country and take Przemyśl in such record time.

In Greece the followers of former Premier Venizelos who resigned because Greece would not enter the war on the side of the allies, seemed to have the upper hand, judging from the early returns of the general elections held in the kingdom. Indorsement of the policies of Mr. Venizelos may have a bearing on Greece's future course of action.

Heavy Fighting at Gallipoli.

Heavy fighting has been resumed on Gallipoli peninsula between the French and British forces and the Turkish army which is defending the approach to Constantinople.

Twenty Thousand Killed.

A press dispatch from Petrograd says 20,000 men in the army of General von Mackensen were killed as the result of an attack on the Russian positions near Moscow in Galicia. The Austro-German attempt to capture Lemberg is said to have been given

cers and 313 men were captured. "Southeastern theatre of war."

General von Mackensen began an attack over a line extending 70 kilometers (43 miles). Starting from their positions at Cyreniawa, north-west of Mosiska and at Sleniawa, the enemy's positions have been taken along the entire length of this front. Sixteen thousand prisoners fell into our hands yesterday morning.

"Attacks by the troops under General von Linsingen and General von der Merwitz also made progress."

GREECE UPHOLDS FORMER PREMIER

Candidates of Party of Venizelos Successful in Elections Throughout Kingdom.

Paris, June 14, 1:45 p. m.—A dispatch from Athens to the Havas Agency says that the candidates of the party of M. Venizelos, the former premier, who gave up office on account of his influence toward the war on the side of the allies, were elected in Athens and elsewhere throughout the kingdom his artisans were successful.

King Constantine has not yet been told of the result of the election as his physical condition still continues to cause anxiety.

A change of ministry will be impossible until parliament meets and the session may be postponed by the government for forty days. The present cabinet consequently may remain in power until the end of August.

The party of M. Venizelos is assured of a majority in parliament, says a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. Partial returns show that this party has secured more than 200 seats in the chamber.

TODAY'S CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM FILLED WITH MUSIC

Cirillo's Italian band, the biggest musical attraction of Chautauqua week, gave its first recital this afternoon in the big tent on the Chautauqua grounds east of the Ogden theatre. As had been heralded, the event proved a fine musical treat.

Program for Tonight and Tuesday. This evening—H. Trotatore, Grand Opera company and grant concert—Cirillo's Italian band.

Morning—Junior Chautauqua, "The Bible and Literature," Mrs. Della Crowder Miller.

Afternoon—Artist's Recital, Ruthven MacDonald, "The Lucky Number," F. Eugene Baker, Demonstration and Talk on Table Service, Miss Claire Parrish.

Evening—Popular Concert, Ruthven MacDonald of Toronto, Canada. Famous production, "The Story Beautiful," Father Patrick J. MacCormy.

An evening of art, music and oratory.

In addition to the splendid address of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis Saturday afternoon and the interesting morning program, the day was made memorable by the grand concert given by the Schumann quintette in the evening. This aggregation, press-agented to be one of the finest musical organizations now appearing as a Chautauqua attraction, proved more than worthy of all that had been said of it. As soloists each member is an artist and their duets, trios, quartets and quintets numbers proved masters of ensemble work. Their program from beginning to end was one of fine merit, the numbers being well chosen to please, without taking anything from their musical value.

Yesterday afternoon, the Saxony Singers, four in number, made their initial bow to the local Chautauquans and in a prelude program made a thoroughly pleasing impression. The prelude was followed by Mrs. A. C. Zehner's lecture on the subject of "American Ideals."

The lecture was one of much worth and the unusually important position on the day's program was taken care of by Mrs. Zehner in a highly creditable manner. For a woman lecturer, she displayed the possession of a voice of much power and her enunciation was also clear and pleasing.

Her address covered a number of important subjects which she placed before the large audience in a way that held its close attention and interest. Her main theme was that America is still the best place on earth and that it is a fine thing to be an American.

Saxony Singers Please.

Last evening the Saxony Singers and their excellent accompanist aroused a genuine Chautauqua spirit in the largest assembly of the week with a program of well-chosen sacred and operatic numbers, solos, duets and quartets. The four showed the possession of strong and well-cultured voices and a thorough knowledge of song interpretation. They received a number of encore calls and agreeably responded to as many as could be given in the time allotted to them.

The singing was a prelude to the address of Nels Darling, the "Town Doctor," but before the noted lecturer was announced, Superintendent Herbsman made a brief talk explaining the personnel of his crew of Chautauqua attendants. This proved interesting, the speaker explaining that the "boys" were all working during the summer to secure funds with which to pursue their work in different colleges throughout the country. The superintendent also mentioned

the coming attractions of Chautauqua week and spoke of the Chautauqua as an advertising medium for the cities in which they are staged. In this connection he said that six automobile loads of Tremonton, Utah, residents attended yesterday's sessions in Ogden and that all of the Ellison-White people who had and would visit the city would spread the story of its good points all over the country.

Darling Lectures.

In Nels Darling, who was introduced by Superintendent Herbsman, the local people heard one of the most popular lecturers and Chautauqua lecturers now on the platform. A master of oratory, expression and gesture, the "Town Doctor" is also big in his physical makeup and even before his first words were spoken he had the audience with him. His opening remarks were of the type that a mixed audience unanimously enjoys and came from a fund of applicable stories that he had gathered in a life of long experience among people of all classes.

The humor had its place in the preface to his lecture on "Our Town," but each story told as did others that followed in the discussion of his theme, had its point of value. In the discussion of "Our Town" the speaker touched both on generalities and on questions pertinent to the local community. He had a number of good things to say about Ogden, but the best compliment he could pay it, he said, was to say that it reminded him more of his home town, Oklahoma City, Okla., than any city he had ever visited.

BOY STRUCK BY AUTO BELIEVED FATALLY INJURED

Unaware of the approach of an automobile on Washington avenue near Twenty-second street, Harry Owens, 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Owens, 2219 Madison avenue, was struck by the car this morning and at a late hour this afternoon was lying at the point of death at his home. He is suffering from a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain.

The automobile was driven by David Holmgren, owner of a hotel and manager of the Farmers' Cash Union, Tremonton, Utah, who was en route to Salt Lake City when the accident occurred. With him in the car were P. M. Hansen, Mrs. Emma Engstrom and Miss Stevens, all of Tremonton.

The accident occurred near the Washington avenue and Twenty-second street intersection a few feet north of the street. According to Mr. Holmgren, he was driving the car south on the avenue at a normal rate of speed and had nearly reached Twenty-second street when he saw the boy start across the street with a young companion.

Noticing that the lad wavered when he saw the machine, he put on the brakes. It was too late to stop the automobile before it reached the child and the boy, dodging the wrong way, was struck by the lamp on the right side of the automobile. The lamp was shattered by the impact and young Harry was thrown violently to the pavement. He was picked up a moment later bleeding profusely from a wound in the back of his head.

The police department was notified of the accident and Detective George Wardlaw responded. Dr. E. R. Dumps happened to be passing in his automobile shortly afterward and the injured boy was placed in his car by Detective Wardlaw and taken to the Owens home, where an examination of his injury by the physician gave little hope for his recovery.

H. H. Shortliff, 285 Twentieth street, Frank Newman, 42 Twentieth street, James Christensen, 299 West Twentieth street, and E. T. Keyes, 2165 Adams avenue, witnesses of the accident, told virtually the same story as did Mr. Holmgren. An investigation conducted by Detective Charles Pincock and Municipal Judge W. H. Reeder, Jr., showed that the automobile had slid 67 feet after the brakes were put on.

Mr. Holmgren was permitted to continue on to Salt Lake City after the investigation had been made and expressed deep regret over the accident. The women in the party were over-come for a time by the accident and were cared for at the Weber club until they were able to continue their journey. Before leaving the city Mr. Holmgren left references where he could be located if wanted.

Henry E. Owens, father of the boy, is a watchman employed by the Ogden Union Railway and Depot company.

OGDEN EAGLES HONOR MEMORY OF DEPARTED

Thirty-six departed members of the Ogden Aerie No. 118, Fraternal Order of Eagles were remembered in the annual memorial exercises held in the lodge hall on Hudson avenue yesterday afternoon. After the services were concluded the graves of those who rest in the two Ogden cemeteries were decorated by the degree team of the lodge. The departed members are:

Gustave L. Hamel, George Mole, Nean Wooten, Alfred Kerrigan, Michael W. Higgins, T. C. Woodruff, George W. Bodell, C. M. Leedon, James H. Stevens, Spero Eklisopoulos, Christian Martin, Elvin J. Newkirk, R. Lee Clark, Ernest E. Bertram, Thomas J. Kurtz, Friend Stone, D. A. Murray, Edward Pennell, William S. Gagan, W. D. Blosser, George Frye, George W. Hales, R. B. McChesney, T. W. Jones, G. A. Hansen, J. W. Hunt, J. W. Lindstrom, J. E. Henderson, William H. Woods, Mike Daskas, Charles Stevenson, Earl G. Chandler.

John F. Smith, W. B. Newell, J. A. Brown and Chris Frandsen.

The ritual service was carried out at the hall as follows: Call to Order and Announcements, Worthy President George F. Roach; vocal duet, Brothers Syphers and Knowlton; invocation, Chaplain C. E. Carlisle; "Our Duty Today," Past Worthy President Thomas Leslie; vocal solo, Charles Blair; "Our Absent Brothers," Secretary Earl Geiger; vocal duet, Brothers Syphers and Knowlton; eulogy, Judge J. A. Howell; closing ceremonies, officers and members.

The lodge hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, with many wreaths of flowers adding an impressive beauty to the scene. The program was ably carried out, the eulogy by Judge Howell being especially eloquent and impressive.

In his talk the jurist dealt with the element of fraternalism in the Eagles' lodge, which caused the memory of its departed members to be held sacred and also spoke of the present peaceful conditions in America, contrasted with the present awful conditions in war stricken Europe. The inhuman manner in which the war was being carried on was also mentioned, the speaker deploring the killing of innocent women and children and stating that if America ever went to war, it would be for the best interests of humanity.

PRESIDENT IS ORATOR OF DAY

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson, speaking at Flag day exercises here today, urged Americans to remember their patriotism on other days than national holidays and to carry the flag of the country ever in their hearts.

"For me," said the president, "the flag does not express a mere body of vague sentiments. It is the embodiment, not of a sentiment, but of a history and no man can rightly serve under that flag who has not caught some of the meaning of that history. Daily Endeavor Makes National Life."

"You do not create the meaning of a national life by any literary exposition of it, but by the actual daily endeavors of a great people to do the tasks of the day and live up to the ideals of honesty and righteousness and just conduct. And as we think of these things, our tribute is to those men who have created this experience. Of these men we feel that they have shown us the way. They have not been afraid to go before. They have known that they were speaking the thoughts of a great people when they led that great people along the paths of achievement. There was not a single swash-buckler among them. They were men of sober, quiet thought, the more effective because there was no bluster in it. They were men who thought along the lines of duty, not along the lines of self-aggrandizement. They were men, in short, who thought for the people whom they served and not of themselves."

PRIME DUTY OF UNITED STATES

New York, June 14.—Soldiers, sailors, statesmen, clergymen, representatives of labor and of business met here today to discuss the military needs of the nation. The National Security League, which the idea of gathering originated, named it the Peace and Preparation conference.

Theodore Roosevelt's views on arbitration treaties, war, unpreparedness and pacifists, expressed in a letter written by him under date of June 3 to Hudson Maxim, were to be given the gathering by Mr. Maxim.

After referring to letters on unpreparedness sent to Mr. Maxim by Oscar Straus and others, Colonel Roosevelt's message continued:

"I was saddened by the extraordinary letter sent you by the three young men who purported to speak for the senior class of the college of which they are members. The course of conduct which these men and those like them, advocates for the nation, curiously craven avoidance of national duty by our people at this time, but would also inevitably tend permanently to encourage the spirit of individual cowardice no less than that of national cowardice."

"The professional pacifists, the professional peace-at-any-price men, during the last five years have been so active who have pushed the mischievous all-arbitration treaties at Washington, who have condoned our criminal inactivity as regards Mexico and above all as regards the questions raised by the great world war now raging, and who have applauded our failure to live up to the obligations imposed upon us as a signatory power of The Hague convention are at best an unlovable body of men and taken as a whole are probably the most undesirable citizens that this country contains."

"The advocates of pacifism... have been preaching poltroonery. Such preaching, so reduced to practice, is ruinous to national character. These men have been doing their best to make us the China of the world. 'The prime duty for this nation is to prepare itself so that it can protect itself.' It is wicked to be neutral between right and wrong, and this statement can be successfully refuted only by men who are prepared to hold up Pontius Pilate, the arch-typical neutral of all time, as worthy of our admiration."

Omaha, Neb., June 14.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Travelers' Protective association opened here this morning with nearly 600 delegates in attendance. A parade of delegates and members preceded the opening session.

PEOPLE RIOT IN CITY OF MOSCOW

Anti-German Demonstrations Break Out—Mob Loots and Destroys at Will.

FURY UNCONTROLLED

Police Unable to Control Crowds and Rioters Continue Disorders Until Exhausted.

Moscow, Friday, June 1.—By Mail to Petrograd, June 14, via London, 2:40 p. m.—Moscow for two days past has seen street rioting and anti-German demonstrations of a serious nature. The police have found it impossible to control the crowds and the people indulged their desires for looting and destruction until they were tired out.

The demonstration started because of an outbreak of illness among some of the men employed in a factory. This led to the belief among some of the lower classes that German sympathizers had poisoned the drinking water of this factory.

Demand Dismissal of Germans. All day Thursday and until Friday morning the crowd looted and destroyed. Russian workmen demanded the dismissal of the German employees at the factory in question.

This was refused, whereupon men began to gather, carrying Russian flags and pictures of the emperor and singing the national anthem. They moved in the direction of the central square of the Moscow, their numbers swelling every moment. They were joined by the unemployed and a gathering of hoodlums.

German shops were selected in the beginning, but later the operations of the mob extended to every establishment or store that bore other than a Russian name.

Liquor Inflames Rioters. Thursday night there were fires in various parts of Moscow. The mob became drunk on the spirits it looted from liquor stores and its fury increased during the night.

Finally the exhausted rioters quit of their own volition. Friday morning an attempt was made to continue the disorders, but by that time the police had been reinforced by troops and shots were fired over the heads of the mob to intimidate them.

DECISIONS OF SUPREME COURT

Kentucky Webb-Kenyon Liquor Cases Disposed of Without Deciding Status of Law.

Washington, June 14.—The supreme court today disposed of the so-called Kentucky Webb-Kenyon liquor cases without determining the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law, or passing on its construction.

The Kentucky case was a prosecution of the Adams Express company for bringing liquor for personal use from Tennessee into Whitley county, Kentucky, "dry territory."

Justice Day, for the court, held it was bound to accept the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals, that the Webb-Kenyon law was not applicable.

Under that conviction of the express company was set aside.

Debt Case Decided. Washington, June 14.—The supreme court today decided the long standing Virginia-West Virginia debt case holding West Virginia should pay \$12,293,929 as its net share of the Virginia debt at the time of the partition of the states.

Cash Register Case. Washington, June 14.—The supreme court today refused to review the reversal by the sixth United States court of appeals of the conviction of officials of the National Cash Register company of violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Des Moines Ordinance Upheld. Washington, June 14.—The validity of the Des Moines ninety cent gas ordinance was upheld today by the supreme court.

Turns Down Caminetti. Washington, June 14.—The supreme court today declined to review the conviction of F. Drew Caminetti of Sacramento, Cal., on charges of violating the white slave law.

Veterans and Others Attend Flag Day Services at Church

Flag day was generally observed in Ogden today by the flying of "Old Glory" from the public buildings and many residences. This morning a special service was held at the First Congregational church with the members of the Dix-Logan Post, G. A. R., the Ladies of the G. A. R., the W. R. C. and Spanish War Veterans participating.

Dinner was served by members of the women's auxiliary organizations at noon, following which the program was given. Announcement was made that all present would be welcomed at the annual observance of Flag day by the Ogden Elks in their lodge this evening.

CHICAGO STREET CAR MEN STRIKE

One Million Five Hundred Thousand People Left to Walk to Work.

TIE-UP IS COMPLETE

Demand for Guarantee of Wage Increase Refused—Both Sides Obstinate.

Chicago, June 14.—Chicagoans—approximately 1,500,000 of them, walked, motored and used steamroads to their work today.

The strike of 14,000 street car men went into effect at midnight last night. Not a wheel on the 1,310 miles of track of the surface and elevated lines turned after 4 o'clock this morning, when the last crews took their cars into the barns. It was the first time in a generation that all street car service in Chicago was completely tied up.

The strike was carried out without any disorder, according to early reports. Seven hundred policemen were on guard at the various barns scattered throughout the city to watch property and prevent the strikers from congregating. The men cheered as they left their cars.

Strike Order Issued. Orders to strike were issued after an all-day conference of union leaders, transportation company officials, and Mayor Thompson in a vain attempt to bring about arbitration. Neither side would yield. The strikers demand a guarantee of a wage increase. Officials of the company refused to meet this demand. To meet it they said would mean an increase of \$1,400,000 annually. W. D. Mahon, international president of the street car men, attended the conferences. Officials said that no attempt would be made to operate cars today.

Millions of Fares. Approximately 3,000,000 fares are collected on the two electric systems daily. The surface lines collect 2,400,000 and the elevated 600,000. There are 3,125 cars operated daily by the surface lines and 1,518 on the elevated which operates 215 miles of the track. The surface line operates 1095 miles.

Hurried preparations were made by officers of steam roads to bring to work today the great armies of clerks in stores, office workers and others in business in the downtown district. Hundreds of trains were added to the schedules.

Autos Do Rushing Business. Taxicabs did a rushing business and the "jitney buses," which heretofore have failed to make progress in the transportation problem, were loaded with passengers.

Hundreds of big motor trucks were also pressed into service. Roller skates were brought into use and thousands pedaled to their work on bicycles.

U. S. Mail Service Hindered. Delivery of the United States mail organization of the street car delivery postoffice officials. Recovery system will have to be undertaken, it was announced, and in many of the suburban districts there will be but one delivery a day until other systems are perfected.

It was understood that the dozen or more street cars that were put into operation today. Agents of the mail from the main postoffice to the suburban stations in various parts of the city would be operated as usual.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of public schools, asserted that attempts would be made to continue the schools, although the problem of transporting 7000 teachers gave grave concern.

Arranging for Strikebreakers. Arrangements to furnish 50,000 strikebreakers to operate cars and guard property were put into operation today. Agents of the two electric lines had arranged, it was said, to provide food and sleeping quarters in several large hotels. Employment agencies did a record breaking business in procuring men for strike breaking duty.

Banquet halls, sample rooms and even the roofs of the large downtown hotels have been converted into sleeping quarters for nearly 15,000 persons and who will be obliged to live near their places of business during the strike.

The demand for cots to be placed in office buildings was exceedingly brisk. Thousands of persons have planned to sleep in their offices.

Postpone Baseball Games. Managers of theatres within the business district announced that they would close unless the strike was speedily settled. Baseball at the National league park, the only Chicago club now on the home grounds, probably will be postponed after today's game. The closing of some of the big summer parks in the outlying district was regarded as certain.

FLAG DAY IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, June 14.—The 138th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag by the Continental congress was observed today in the Betsy Ross house where the flag was made. School children figured largely in the observance.

Flag day was also observed at Independence hall. There the Louisiana state flag was raised over the old state house to commemorate the fiftieth year since the close of the civil war. The flag is the gift of the Louisiana Historical society.